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Volume one describes the economic and social development especially of the latter half of the nineteenth century; volume two the political history of the same period; volumes three and four will deal with the recent history of German science, literature and art and will bring the account down to the date of writing; volumes five and six will take up again the subjects of the first two volumes and continue them to the present.

Obviously no historian could come to such a task with more thorough preparation. The first volume of this new work is a revision with but slight changes of part one of volume two of the *Ergänzungswerk*. In it we find full expression of the characteristic qualities of the author's philosophy of history. Just as physics and chemistry investigate the permanent laws that underlie the operations of biological evolution, so psychology discovers and states the permanent laws that underlie the processes of history. The fundamental task of the historian is to determine what particular psychic states are dominant in the various epochs of the life of a nation. The dominant forces in Germany during the latter half of the nineteenth century are those that arise from the growth of a capitalistic economy, and the greater part of this volume is essentially an interpretation of recent German History in terms of the steadily increasing influence of free enterprise—*der freien Unternehmung*. Hardly a phase of the nation's life has escaped the influence of this factor. Now the system of free enterprise with rapid accumulation of capital demands for its successful working a phenomenal expenditure of thought and nervous energy. It has created a new psychic condition: the people have begun to discover their nerves, the man of the hour is the man of high-strung temperament and abundant nervous energy (Bismarck), the neurotic diseases become conspicuous: in short the age of *Reizsamkeit*—of nervous strain—has come.

Professor Lamprecht deals with his subject largely and generously. He has a rare knowledge of his own day and generation and he has here given us a book that no one who is interested in modern German history can pass by. The literary style of the work is much superior to that of the early volumes of the *Deutsche Geschichte*; rhetorical monstrosities and "alphabetical processions" do still occur, but they are comparatively infrequent.

ROSCOE J. HAM.

*Bowdoin College.*

LODGE, HENRY CABOT. *One Hundred Years of Peace*. Pp. vii, 136. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The title of this book is a misnomer; it should be "One Hundred Years of Quarreling." The paper cover supplied it by the publishers announces that "in 1914 the American and the English people will celebrate the completion of one hundred years of peace between the two nations. The significance of this fact is brought out by Senator Lodge in this brilliant and penetrating sketch of the relations of England and the United States, since the War of 1812."

The book may be considered "brilliant and penetrating" by some others besides its publishers; but, as a matter of fact, it does *not* bring out at all the

significance of the great centenary of peace. Nearly one-fourth of its pages are devoted to a grossly partisan and misleading account of the American Revolution, the ill-feeling of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic years, and the War of 1912. Two-thirds of the remaining pages record thirty-odd quarrels which arose during the century, and only one-fifth of the book is devoted to the peaceful settlement of those quarrels. Even the short account of these peaceful settlements is marred by a grudging and ill-natured spirit, and the credit for the avoidance of war is given wholly to Americans—wherever at all possible to some Massachusetts statesman. Even the illustrations of the book are in keeping with its contentious spirit. Only seven of them are devoted to peace-making or the peace-makers; while twelve are old English cartoons ridiculing America, or the portraits of the makers of mischief between the two countries. Emulating "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," not the slightest reference is made in these pages to that feature of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 which stilled the war-drums and furled the battle-flags along the nearly four thousand miles of our Canadian boundary line; while Great Britain's assent to the Geneva arbitration of the *Alabama* claims is ascribed to England's unpreparedness for war and her fear of losing Canada! The prime feature of the Cleveland-Olney exaggeration of the Monroe Doctrine, which was repudiated by our own country almost as soon as it was uttered, is passed over in silence, and President Cleveland's bellicose message which brought the two countries to the verge of war is "illuminated" by the words: "England was surprised, and operators in the stock market were greatly annoyed. . . . President Cleveland, moreover, however much Wall street might cry out, had the country with him, and no one today, I think, can question the absolute soundness of his position."

An author who, from his seat in the United States Senate, heard only the voice of Wall street in the mighty "Thou shalt not commit murder" which went up from the hearts of two civilized nations to their respective rulers in that terrible crisis, and who so obviously exults in the clenching of the mailed fist which precipitated that crisis, can scarcely be expected to interpret aright the hundred years of peace which are presumably to be celebrated by peace-lovers, peace-makers and peace-keepers in a genuinely peaceful spirit.

WM. I. HULL.

*Swarthmore, Pa.*

McMASTER, JOHN BACH. *A History of the People of the United States*. Vol. viii, 1850-1861. Pp. xix, 556. Price, \$2.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913.

This volume marks the completion of a work the earlier portions of which have already established themselves as standard authority in American history. The manner of treatment which Professor McMaster has chosen is familiar. The national life is portrayed as it looked to the people of the period which the chapters cover. The main reliance for material is upon newspaper discussions and to a lesser degree the congressional documents of the period. Little effort is made at formal interpretation but the events and persons are made to speak for themselves.